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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY;

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H.E. the Governor and Household.

party which has believed it possible without a very huge outlay. The report of the Yunnan Company's expedition has been awaited with interest, as it was felt that there was at least no prejudice against the scheme among those attached to the exploring party. Of course we have no details of the expedition's verdict, but the summary given to the British Association seems conclusive evidence on the side of those who think a Burma-Yunnan line unprofitable if not impossible. A mountainous country with poor prospects of traffic is not likely to attract British speculators, with their labour already damped by Lord Curzon's speech to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce last December. It is interesting, however, to read what the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Commissioner at Szemao wrote in January, and we will accordingly quote from the Szemao trade returns the following passage. Mr. GRANZELLA, the Acting Commissioner, says:—"Want of means of communication 'principally is what prevents Szemao from 'taking a greater share in the direct 'foreign trade, or extending its home one, 'in the way hoped for when it was first 'opened; yet the time may come when the 'projected railway lines, which are approaching Southern and Western Yunnan from 'the Burma and Tonkin sides, will offer the 'Szemao trade a chance of development. 'The roads at present available are mostly 'in a bad state of repair, especially in steep 'ascents and descents where more needed, 'though numbers of good stone bridges, and 'two iron suspension ones, which span large 'rivers, show the importance of the traffic 'of these districts. It is pleasant to record, 'however, that a new iron suspension bridge 'is being built, and is expected to be 'finished in a year or so, to cross the Red 'River above Yian-chiang-chou, which 'will put in communication a new second 'duty road running from Ta-lang to the 'roads leading to the provincial capital, 'and also to Mong-tzu. The new road will 'be much easier, and caravans will be able 'to avoid two high and difficult passes. 'The benefit of this work will be more 'appreciated by Szemao after the construction of the projected railway line from the 'Tonkin frontier to Yunnanfu, passing by 'Lin-an, three days journey nearer than 'Meng-tzu."

Mr. Acting-Consul Larion, when he wrote of the trade of Szemao and Meng-tzu in 1899, stated that all the conditions necessary for a flourishing British commerce were conspicuous by their absence at Szemao, and Mr. GRANZELLA's figures seem to bear him out. The latter speaks of the railway approaching Yunnan from Burma; it seems that this line is unlikely now to go beyond the Salween ferry, so that it will not alter the situation much. We may take it that an effective check to British railway designs in Yunnan has been announced. Whether the idea is likely to be revived it is impossible to judge. France is pressing on into Yunnan surely if slowly, and in a few years' time we shall be faced with decided French predominance in that province if the restrictions on trade do not impel the Chinese still to favour the old water routes. The dream of the French Colonial expansionists does not stop at Yunnan-in nor on the further borders of Yunnan; it extends into Szechuen and to the head-waters of the Yangtze. Time will show its chance of realisation, but it is at least physically possible of realisation. The one great argument, it seems to us, in favour of a Burma-Yunnan railway is that Yunnan leads into Szechuen and Szechuen to the Yangtze. If a railway is impossible (which Captain Ryder did not tell the British Association), then all such ideas must be dismissed. But if it is only very difficult and not tempting because of the poor traffic-prospects in Yunnan it might still be necessary to reconsider the scheme because of its bearing on the question of the Yangtze trade. There is also to be borne in mind the matter of a railway from India to Hongkong, which, dreamlike as it may sound now, must not be dismissed as a dream merely because of the scoffs of those who, no doubt scoffed at the Trans-Siberian and all other great railway lines—since become accomplished facts.

The Hongkong Regiment leaves for India to-day by the *Ironclad*. The baggage has been shipped yesterday.

From 7.30 till 10.30 to-night the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Kowloon Hotel. The programme will be found in another column.

There will be a practice game of hockey at the Happy Valley to-day at 4.30 p.m. sharp. It is hoped that players will make an effort to turn up. On Tu day the Hockey Club drew a good game with a team from H.M.S. *Amphitrite*.

During the last few days the big steam piler working on the reclamation site opposite the Hongkong Hotel has been drawing large crowds of staring Chinamen to the spot. The amount of work got through by the new driver as compared with the old blindless type seems to strike them as amazing.

The opening of the Hanoi Exposition has been postponed until the 15th November.

Among the "freshmen" who have entered at Cambridge for the new academic year is H.R.H. Prince Tagata of Kam.

During the day ended at noon yesterday one (fatal) case of plague was reported in the Colony. The victim, a Chinese, died at 25, Gough Street.

H.M.S. *Albatross* came out of dock about one o'clock yesterday, and proceeded to her buoy under her own steam. On Tuesday evening the ship's company gave a concert at the Docks.

Newspapers are making great headway in China, says a London paper. They are read now by nearly all the more intelligent classes. Even highly-placed officials are showing a taste for the daily or weekly journals.

A world's record in cabling has been achieved by the Eastern Extension Company. A message was sent to London from Adelaide and a reply received in the remarkably short space of three minutes. The multiple system was used.

Volcanic ashes are likely soon to become a valuable commercial asset. A Japanese professor has just found they form a concrete of great durability and hardness when mixed with cement. The material has already been used in constructing a breakwater at Oturu, and is said to have proved a great success.

A Parsee lady sued a wealthy timber-merchant in the High Court at Bombay for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, as an excuse for breaking off the engagement, pleaded that the lady had concealed from him the fact that her teeth were stopped. He had to pay £150 damages.

The excellent band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers played their farewell programme on the Parade Ground last evening. There was a large attendance. Bandmaster Moir and his men have done a great deal during the time they have been stationed here to relieve the monotony of every-day life, and they are well deserving of the thanks of the community.

A cablegram from Washington to Manila announces the appointment of General James F. Smith, a justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, by President Roosevelt, as a member of the Philippine Commission to succeed Commissioner Moses, who has resigned from that body, the resignation to take effect 1st January, 1903. Commissioner Moses is also Secretary of Instruction.

It was remarked by a Court functionary at the Supreme Court yesterday as a notable fact that during the past summer the custom of discarding their wigs in the hot days was not followed out by the Judges and the practising barristers as it has been done in former years. The installation of the electric fans into the Court has certainly effected an improvement. Perhaps too there has been less heat displayed in the debates at the Bar.

The U.S. military authorities in the Philippines have encountered a good deal of trouble in routing out an affection of the skin called "a boko itch," which caused the army great annoyance. It seems to have been taken to be "dohy itch," and was probably the same thing. Microscopic examinations and study of this disease developed that it was caused by a parasite, and it appeared that it was communicated by the careless methods employed by the Chinese in doing laundry work. They were in the habit of drying the clothes by spreading them on bushes and on the grass, and ironing them with a cold iron. Under the belief that the parasite came from the vegetation, and was communicated to the clothes from the bushes, orders were issued that clothes should be hung on lines to dry, and ironed with hot irons instead of cold. As a result of this practice the disease disappeared.

In Glasgow recently a workman was fined for walking on the pavement with his tools slung over his shoulder. The police of Hongkong might do worse than take a leaf out of the book of the Glasgow authorities. In Queen's Road it is not unusual to see coolies monopolising the whole of the pavement as they walk along with loads upon their shoulders, and particularly annoying is the slow pace a Chinaman with the long bamboo pole, which as he turns round from time to time to gaze at something which takes his fancy, sweeps round violently much to the discomfort and no little danger of pedestrians who happen to be following close behind. Another nuisance is the habit which the coolies have of walking on the pavements with their wide hats on. When two of them wearing such head-gear meet on the sidewalk there is room for little else left. A workman's tools cannot be a greater nuisance to the lieges than these things.

The Outlook of the 20th ult. publishes the following as coming from "one who speaks with authority on naval matters":—"You state that the Prize-Firing Regulations have been altered, and infer that the Admiralty are endeavouring to improve the shooting in the Navy. As a matter of fact the Admiralty have done nothing. The office on White Island is full of designs from Captain Scott: they are sent there to be reported upon; their adoption is recommended, and they go back to the Admiralty and are shelved. You should have heard the 'confidential' lecture delivered by Captain Scott before the United Service Institution of Hongkong. From it you would have learnt in what a shocking state the Fleet is as regards gunnery, and how important it is that gentleness in your position should not state that the Admiralty are improving matters when such is not the case. A few ships lately have made high scores, not owing to Admiralty encouragement but by their own individual enterprise."

Earthquake shocks were reported at the end of September from Clarendon, South Australia, and from Ecuador.

Mr. Mitchell, Principal of the Kamper and Gopeng English Schools, Perak, F. M. S., whilst travelling with his two children in a gharry from Gopeng to Kamper on the 3rd inst., was attacked by two Chinese robbers armed with long parangs. This occurred in broad daylight. Mr. Mitchell and one of his boys were at the time suffering from fever, and were perfectly helpless even to call out for assistance. The robbers made off with a bag of clothes and a quantity of bank-notes.

The trade in rice between Saigon and ports in the Philippines, Java, and South China has hitherto been confined to small British and German steamers. Now, however, the French are taking a hand, and a new line has been started under the name of *La Compagnie Française de Cabotage des Mers du Chine*, with M. Ascoli as Agent General at Saigon. Two new steamers, the *Quang Nam* and *Bink Thuan* both built in England, have arrived on the Indo-China coast, and a third is due in December.

A big robbery of jewelry took place in Singapore on the 10th inst. Information reached the police at 7 p.m. that jewelry of the value of \$1,181 had been stolen from Mrs. Kuokke and Miss Poulsen, of 171, Serangoon Road. Two inspectors went to the house to make enquiries, but could find no clue as to who was the thief. In subsequent searches, however, they found some of the jewelry, to the value of about \$150, in a pawnshop, and the pawnbroker was promptly arrested. It is thought that the man who committed the robbery has gone over to Johore.

The *Japan Advertiser* quotes the Japanese vernacular papers as stating that "Professor" Davis's illusion performance, which was to be continued for thirty days in a certain hall in Tokyo, was discontinued after only one day's performance, owing to some disagreement as to the terms of the contract. A Japanese, in whose name the performance was commenced, considered this a breach of the contract, and he decided to bring action against Messrs. C. Thwaites & Co. of Yokohama, who is described to be one of the contracting parties, claiming compensation for 7,000 yen damages.

A meeting of French citizens and protégés was held at Bangkok on the 9th inst. at the residence of M. A. Jourdan. There was a large attendance, about 200 being present. The majority were Chinese; not all the European French residents attended. It seems that the signing of the Treaty in Paris came as a surprise to French residents at Bangkok, and it is understood that the meeting was called to express indignation at the terms agreed to. A telegram was despatched to Paris. It is said that in this telegram the French protégés asked the Government to protect them. It is expected in Bangkok that a strong effort will be made to defeat the French Government over the question of the ratification of the treaty.

What the *Singapore Free Press* means by the following obituary notice of one but recently acknowledged as China's greatest viceroy it is hard to imagine.—The death of H.E. Liu Kung-yi, Viceroy at Nanking, is announced as having taken place on Oct. 3, from dysentery. In the Chinese *Crisis* from within he is described as "the extortioner, the avowed enemy of reformers and foreigners, and the prime instigator of the anti-foreign crusade. The history of Chinese misgovernment since the coup d'état of 1895 is largely the record of the deeds and machinations of this man." He was a Manchurian interpreter originally, and anyone who wants to know anything of his character should refer to the work mentioned above. He was reported dead in 1900, and the Powers pressed for his posthumous degradation.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reports, in connection with the painful incident which occurred last month at Spa, when the Princess Stephanie of Belgium was asked to leave the mortuary chapel in which lay her dead mother's body, that the Princess omitted to inform her parents of her intention to re-marry. The first intimation that King Leopold received of his daughter's intention to marry the Count of Longny (in 1900, 14 months after the suicide of her first husband, the Archduke Rudolf of Austria), and thereby forfeit her position in Royal circles, was through this newspaper. "The late Queen of the Belgians forgave her daughter before dying, but King Leopold has never forgiven her. The Austrian newspapers severely censure King Leopold, who refused to enter the mortuary chapel until his daughter had withdrawn. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that feeling in Vienna is unanimous that King Leopold's conduct was heartless."

A telegram to the *Monita Cadenese*, dated New York, October 17, says:—"General Firmin, the Haytian revolutionary leader, has taken refuge on board the United States cruiser *Cincinnati* at Genoa, a port about forty miles north-west of Port-au-Prince. It is believed that the insurrection is now at an end, as the government troops have lately been victorious in all engagements, and have dispersed the organized forces of the revolutionists. General Firmin took refuge on the U. S. cruiser, as he would have been executed if he had fallen into the hands of the victorious government troops. The American and German war vessels have been closely guarding the Haytian coast ever since the sinking of the *Montserat* (P. Orle-a-Pierre), an insurgent gunboat, by the German cruiser *Panther*, with a view to protecting the interests of the citizens of their governments from molestation by either side. The Haytian government claims that it is now able to protect foreign interests."

On the 7th inst. a meeting of British residents in Nagasaki was held, when it was decided to adhere to the original programme arranged for the 28th June. It will be carried out therefore on the 28th prox.

A portrait of the late Archdeacon Shaw, who for thirty years was engaged in missionary work in Japan, was recently unveiled in St. Andrew's Hall, Tokyo, by Lady MacDonald, wife of H. M. Minister to Japan.

At the end of last month, a clerk in Andrew Carnegie's London office, named Greig, was arrested for alleged forgeries amounting to £75,000. It is believed that there are much greater defalcations, and that several others are implicated.

James Wray has challenged George Towns, the Australian sculler, to row for the Championship of the World, which Towns at present holds, in England or America. Towns refused to accept the challenge, but offered to row any one on the Paramatta River for £500 a side.

The rule limiting the service of troops in the Philippines to two years does not become immediately operative. By a decision of the U.S. War Department, all regiments on Philippine duty must complete a three-year's term of service before the two years' rule takes effect.

The U.S. Navy Department has found means of aiding the sufferers by the Guam earthquake by appropriating \$15,000 for repairs and labourers' wages. The department was legally advised that Guam could be classed as a naval station, and the money could be apportioned and expended on repairs, and for the hire of labourers. That sum has, therefore, been set aside, and will be placed to the credit of the naval officers on the station. The sufferers will be permitted to purchase supplies from the naval stores at Cavite. Both President Roosevelt and Secretary Moody were anxious to assist those who were rendered homeless by the earthquake, and their action in setting aside this money for the purpose has met with general approval in the States.

The report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons for the year ending March, 1902, is an interesting reading, though all patriotic Scots must lament the unholy prominence into which the report has thrust their country. If there be any truth in figures, then Scotland is pre-eminently the land of law-breakers. England has per 100,000 of the population 621 criminals, Ireland has 744, and Scotland 1,489. Apart from the condition of Scotland, the report shows a distinct increase of crime as compared with the previous year. One hundred and ninety-three more prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude than in 1901, and the population of the local prisons was greater than at any time since 1887.

In the second number of the August *Revue de Paris* is an anonymous and somewhat technical account of the new arrangements made concerning the disposition of the French fleet in the Far East. At the present moment France's possible adversaries would naturally be England and Japan, and the writer concludes that in that case the allies would be faced not only with France, but also with Russia, who always keeps a portion of her fleet in Chinese waters. The anonymous writer draws careful parallels between the naval conflicts which took place during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, and those which may occur during the next twenty years. He warns the French Admiralty that in such a Far Eastern naval conflict as that foreseen by him, France would be in no sense prepared to hold her own with England.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Times* wrote on the 15th of last month:—"The torpedo-boat flotilla of the Black Sea fleet only a few days ago received a further prospective addition to its strength by the launch at Nikoloff of two new up-to-date torpedo-boats. The strengthening of the Black Sea fleet, which has been going on incessantly for a number of years, is worthy of attention. The aggressive menace which such uninterrupted activity in the naval yards in the Black Sea spells to Turkey's peace of mind in particular is considerably enhanced by the useful lack of efficiency in her own fleet. It is agreed here on all hands that the Danube and various ports of strategic value in the south of the Black Sea, which have of late repeatedly been visited and shelled by Russian naval craft, are completely at the mercy of a fleet of efficient shallow-draught vessels such as Russia possesses in considerable numbers; and Turkey's lethargy in naval matters, in the presence of the vast changes which have been wrought during the last few years in Russian naval quarters in the Black Sea, is deplorable as it is unintelligible."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

UNPLEASANT SCAVENGING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Will you permit me some space in your paper to make public a grievance which is fast becoming intolerable? I wish to refer to the vigorous work daily carried on by the scavengers between noon and 1 p.m. on the Glesneady and adjoining roads. At this hour these roads are mostly frequented and it is needless for me to dwell on the great inconvenience and the extreme peril faced by all who pass through the tainted atmosphere which then pervades the whole of that locality. It occurs to me that the sweeping of these roads should be done at a time when they are empty, but I am, as the poet would say, "a poor fellow," and I am not strong enough to do so. Yours, etc.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SERVICE.

London, 20th October.

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan revolutionaries' version of the fighting at La Victoria is that there was no rout. They found the position of the Government troops impregnable and therefore retreated.

ERUPTIONS AT ST. VINCENT. Volcanic eruptions which took place at St. Vincent on the 15th and 16th inst. have further devastated the island. Many roads and plantations have been obliterated by hot sand.

London, 20th October.

THE HOME COMMAND.

Major-General T. J. Cliphart, M.V.O., has been appointed Major-General Sir H. Trotter, K.C.V.O., in the Home Command on the 1st January, 1903.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

Colonel Swayne, in a despatch, mentions that the Mahdists in communication with a certain Austrian ex-officer by name Karlinger. Lord Osearborn, in the House of Commons said that the Government deeply regretted the loss of life in Somaliland, and the possible consequences of the retirement of the British force, but they had every confidence in Colonel Swayne. He further stated that the campaign would possibly be longer and more difficult than anticipated.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 21st October.

LOCAL DISTRESS AND UNREST. Never have Canton and the outlying districts been so badly off as they are now. The people have had hard times during the prevalence of plague, heavy taxation, and the failure of autumn crops, drought prevailing everywhere. Provisions are getting very dear and robbers are much bolder and fiercer than ever. Some charitable corporations are selling subscriptions, starting ships to go and buy cheap rice at Wunpi, Chinkiang, Bangkok, and other places to supply the famine-stricken people in Kwangtung and Kwangsi; but as Canton has already been flooded by the rapacity of the officials, not much money can be got, and worse times may yet be expected. Robber bands of from 40 to 100 are a hundred are about, and the officials and gentry are in great fear of them. As to soldiers, I need not say much of them. Soldiers are thieves, and thieves are soldiers, and the so-called "braves" lose their bravery when they see thieves. To the west of Canton there is a village known as Nam Ngon, mostly occupied by the people of the mountains of Chot, whose clan is the largest. In this village there was a large lottery establishment, the *Sai Sing*, kept by a lot Yui Shiang for the "white pigeon" lottery. For the protection of the establishment Chot engaged 40 to 60 soldiers, who made it look more like a garrison than a gambling house. They were armed with rifles and swords, parading about day and night. A few days ago a gang of some 40 or 50 robbers, on a predatory expedition, hid to pass the outside of Nam Ngon village. The soldiers went in pursuit and shot two of them dead. The robbers have sworn to avenge themselves upon Chot Yui Shiang, or if they cannot catch him, to raze the whole village to the ground. The villagers, having heard of it, in great fear have deserted the village with their families and belongings. Chot also has fled to avoid the vengeance of the robbers.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council will be held to-day at 3 p.m.

1. Financial Minute. (No. 40)
2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 14)
3. Orders of the day.
4. Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding four million seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand and nine hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-three cents to the Public Service of the year 1903."
5. Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Immigration Consolidation Ordinance, 1897."
6. Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Dogs Ordinance, 1893."
7. Committee of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Land Tax Ordinance (No. 1891) and the Land Tax Ordinance (No. 1892)."
8. Committee of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Immigration Consolidation Ordinance, 1897."
9. Committee of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Dogs Ordinance, 1893."
10. Committee of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Land Tax Ordinance (No. 1891) and the Land Tax Ordinance (No. 1892)."

N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.T.S. *Albatross*, which arrived from Hongkong on the 21st inst., is expected here on the 23rd inst. The *Albatross* is a new ship, built at Hongkong, and is expected to be a success. The *Albatross* is a new ship, built at Hongkong, and is expected to be a success. The *Albatross* is a new ship, built at Hongkong, and is expected to be a success.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 22nd October.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. M. GIBSON, (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ARMED ROBBERY.

Man Chiu, Chung Yau and Yung Shao were charged with having on 5th September, while armed with chopsticks, stolen over \$200 and some other property from cargo-boat 1,508.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. A. Sills, E. J. Figueiredo, C. M. H. Ahrendt, R. G. Hockford, A. G. I. Somerville, E. H. Summers and A. H. Abbas.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Henry S. Borkley), who appeared for the Crown, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, Acting Crown Solicitor, said in his opening statement that on 5th September last, while cargo-boat No. 1,508 was lying off the Pryn at Wanchoi, a man came and engaged the boat to go to Tokowau, near Kowloon, City, for the purpose, as he said, of removing some furniture. Terms were agreed upon, and the man went away saying he would send his coolies. Shortly afterwards five coolies came and stated that they had been sent by the man who engaged the boat. They got on the boat, which thereupon left to go across to Tokowau. When near that place the coolies asked the owner of the cargo-boat to go below. He refused to do so and they attempted to force him. It appeared that he was a man of courage and resisted strenuously, with the result that he was violently set upon, wounded in the face with a chopper, and finally overpowered. So also were his wife and his folk. The coolies, of whom the prisoners were three, then ransacked the boat and stole over \$200 in money and some other property with which they made off on shore. The prisoners were afterwards identified, and arrested by the police.

Evidence was afterwards taken. The jury found the prisoners guilty as libelled. His Lordship sentenced Man Chiu to seven years' hard labour and to receive a whipping of 20 strokes; also to other three years' hard labour for receiving stolen goods of which offence he had been already convicted. The second prisoner, Chung Yau, was sentenced to seven years' hard labour with 20 strokes. Yung Shao, the third prisoner, got seven years' hard labour with 20 strokes, also other three years' hard labour for an armed robbery of which he had been convicted earlier in the sessions. Man Chiu, who on Monday had been found guilty of robbery with violence in connection with the same gang, was sentenced to five years' hard labour and to receive 20 strokes. The Court adjourned until to-day.

THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A
The man in which a contractor is charged with manslaughter in connection with the fatal collapse of a wall in First Street, and which was fixed to be tried before a special jury to-day (Thursday) has been adjourned until Monday next.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 22nd October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

BUILDING CONTRACTOR HEAVILY FINED.
Yuen Un, building contractor, 102, Hollywood Road, was charged, on the complaint of P. T. Crisp, inspector of buildings, Public Works Department, with (1) deviating from plans by not putting new foundations at 45, High Road, Kowloon, and (2) using broken bricks and mortar in the building of one of the walls of the house. He pleaded not guilty.

In his evidence the complainant said that on 28th August last plans were submitted to the Public Works Department for the rebuilding of the front and side walls on new foundations, and on the 14th inst., when the complainant visited the job, he found that the side wall had been pulled down and was being rebuilt on the old foundations and foundations. On the following day the complainant again inspected the work, and discovered that broken bricks had been used in the building of the wall in question, which was hollow in places. In addition to this, the mortar was of bad quality.

Some of the broken bricks and mortar were in Court, and the complainant, to show the quality of the latter, picked up a piece and crumbled it into powder between his fingers. He further stated that he told the defendant twice, through an interpreter from the Public Works Department, to stop the work until a notice was served to pull down the bad wall and rebuild it on new foundations as required by the plans. In spite of these warnings, however, the defendant went on with the work.

His Worship:—Did you order him to pull down this wall?

Complainant:—No, I told him to wait until a notice was sent. I have no power to give such an order.

His Worship:—He did not wait until the notice was sent?

Complainant:—No, he would insist in building, notwithstanding that I told him.

The defendant, who stated that the owner told him to go on with the work, that he would be responsible, was fined \$100 on each charge. A SHERIFF MESSENGER.

A little adventure which befell a Chinese shopkeeper at 120, Wellington Street, two days ago will probably teach him to be more circumspect in future in his methods of carrying out business. A week ago there came down from Canton a youth who had been given a situation in the shop on the recommendation of a friend of the proprietor. He was in this employment for about a week only when his master sent him to a money-changer's with \$275 in silver that he wished converted into paper. The job was such a long time in returning that the shopkeeper became alarmed and went to the Central Police Station, where he reported the matter. At the Police Station he was asked for a matter of half an hour only, the complainant was told to go back to the shop and ascertain if he had yet come back. If he did not, the complainant was to go back to the station and say so, when the necessary steps would be taken. He did not do as he had been directed, however, and next morning went down himself to the Canton steamer wharf, where he told Sergeant Watt the facts of the case. The complainant then went on board the boat to have a look amongst the passengers for the missing folk, whom he presently spotted coming along the wharf. The complainant shouted to Sergeant Watt and pointed out the man they were in search of. The latter immediately turned on his heels and took to flight, being pursued by Sergeant Watt, who caught him on the Pryn after a smart run. On the defendant's person \$242 and some odd counts were found.

He pleaded guilty when brought before his Worship, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The following scores were returned:—

MAURWEN CUP.	
Mr. W. J. Saunders	95 — 15 = 80
Mr. E. A. Ram	95 — 15 = 80
Mr. W. D. Kraft	95 — 15 = 80
Sur. W. L. Martin, R.N.	97 — 14 = 83
Mr. C. W. May	99 — 6 = 84
Mr. C. P. Chater	101 — 10 = 85
Mr. E. J. Grist	91 — 3 = 86
Mr. G. Stewart	94 — 4 = 87
Mr. A. B. Lowson	94 — 5 = 88
Sur. J. K. Raymond, R.N.	103 — 8 = 94
Mr. H. E. R. Hunter	109 — 15 = 94

27 entries.

BOGEY AND MICHAELSON CUPS.

BOGEY CUP.	
Mr. W. D. Kraft	rec. 11
Mr. T. S. Forrest	ows 2
Mr. W. J. Saunders	rec. 11
Mr. E. A. Ram	rec. 11
Mr. L. W. May	rec. 6
Sur. W. L. Martin, R.N.	rec. 10
Mr. G. Stewart	rec. 3
Mr. E. J. Grist	rec. 4
Mr. H. E. R. Hunter	rec. 11

25 entries.

POOL.

Mr. W. J. Saunders	95 — 15 = 80
Mr. E. A. Ram	95 — 15 = 80
Mr. W. D. Kraft	95 — 15 = 80
Mr. T. S. Forrest	95 — 15 = 80
Mr. C. W. May	99 — 6 = 84
Mr. C. P. Chater	101 — 10 = 85
Mr. E. J. Grist	91 — 3 = 86
Mr. G. Stewart	94 — 4 = 87
Mr. A. B. Lowson	94 — 5 = 88
Mr. H. E. R. Hunter	109 — 15 = 94

23 entries.

JAPANESE EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—

"Japan gives frequent instance nowadays of her desire to ascertain the truth in all things. One of the most interesting of these is the archaeological expedition which has just left for Central Asia under the management of Count Otani Kozumi and Mr. Watanabe Tetsunoshi. Count Otani is a member of the Royal Geographical Society. The purpose of the expedition is to search for Buddhist remains in Central Asia, India, and China, and to trace as far as possible the course of Buddhism from its source northwards and eastwards to Japan. The members of the party, seven in number, are all Japanese. Count Otani's father, Otani Kozon, now living in Kyoto, is Lord Abbot of Michi-no-oka, the monastery of the 'Original Son of Buddha,' a direct descendant of the Shin Shin sect, who lived in the 11th century. Count Otani Kozumi has been an extensive traveller, and was elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society because of his explorations in China. His father sent him to Jerusalem to study Christianity and Mohammedanism, and on his own initiative he visited Iceland, and spent the best part of a year in the Arctic circle. He is an enthusiastic student of Sanskrit and ancient Chinese, and has done much original work in the Oriental room of the British Museum. All the members of the expedition have been preparing for this work for several years. Mr. Watanabe Tetsunoshi has been studying Church history with a priest of the Church of England, and has paid particular attention to the Nestorians, who wandered from Constantinople off into Asia, in the fifth century. He lived in St. Petersburg one year and speaks Russian fluently. Mr. Mori Masao, who will look after the maps and the map-making, has been studying topography in Oxford. Mr. Inoue, a veteran of the China-Japanese war, in which it will be remembered the Japanese showed wonderful ability in matters of transport, will have charge of the impedimenta. Mr. Fujii Senzo, Ph.D., is well versed in Chinese and Japanese Buddhist literature. He has been studying Sanskrit in Berlin and Paris, and has already been several times to India. Through the amount of money that Nishi Hongwanji can put at their disposal is practically unlimited. Mr. Watanabe does not expect the cost to be excessive."

A POSSIBLE SEQUEL OF THE MAINTIQUE EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The present atrocious weather is naturally a topic of conversation, particularly among seafaring men, says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 13th inst. For a German mail steamer to be stopped in the Straits of Malacca for six hours on account of mist or fog is something extraordinary. Vessels coming up from Australia report the same curious atmosphere, different from anything within the recollection of the last ten years. The haze is hanging about to-day, and no matter what the direction of the wind, it persists. The closeness and mugginess of the air are another characteristic, while the sunrises and sunsets are also peculiar. This part of the world, it is not seldom said, that we can look at the sun without an hour of sunset or sunrise, yet now it appears night and morning like a red ball shining through the haze. The appearance is altogether different from the sun shining through clouds. The theory mooted is that the volcanic disturbances in Martinique are responsible for it. A gentleman who keeps a keen look-out on the weather says he believes it to be the volcanic dust and vapor carried down from West India across the Pacific and now brought across to us. When it is remembered that the outbreak of gas rose four miles in the air, and that the amount of dust and volcanic matter thrown out is estimated at thousands of tons, it does not seem unlikely that it is this suspended matter that is causing the peculiar weather we are now having. Another authority believes the peculiar atmospheric condition to be an earthquake, and in this connection he says a similar state of things occurred in 1891-2, being referred to in the *Surveyor General's Report* for 1892, when in mentioning the trigonometrical survey in Singapore, it is stated that the vertical angles taken at Kampong Batak the evening before the earthquake were (in consequence of the haze) absolutely useless.

Narrow headstones and lengthy lines of inscription have ever been a source of trouble to the monumental mason, but the following, from Folkestone churchyard, will be difficult to equal or beat. It runs:—"A virtuous woman is equal to her husband. It should have been, 'A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband.'"

"56" for "a crown" to get the words into one line. Another instance of an unfortunate want of space was when the mason was commissioned by the widowed husband to inscribe on the tomb the words "Lord, she was thine," and started in too gorgeous a style, so that all he was able to get in was "Lord, she was thine."

AN OPIUM CONTRACT CASE IN JAPAN.

Acting on behalf of Mr. Robert Hughes, of Kobe, Mr. Hiram, a Japanese barrister, has reinstated an action which has been several times before the Courts, arising out of a claim made by Mr. Hughes for a share of the profits of the opium business in Formosa carried on by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., of Yokohama and Kobe. The action was originally instituted against Mr. F. J. Bardon, as representative of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. in Kobe, but it was decided by the Court that Mr. Bardon was not liable in the suit, and the case was consequently dismissed. Attempts have since been made to compromise the case, but they have failed. In the present action Mr. Robert Hughes, Mr. Samuel Samuel, and Mr. William Foote Mitchell, partners in the firm of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., are made defendants.

The petition of plaintiff reads as follows:—

Robert Hughes, the plaintiff in this action, prays that the defendants jointly and separately be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 15,566.50 yen, and 1,113.30 yen, together with interest thereon at the legal rate from July 1st, 1897, to the execution of the judgment in this case.

The reasons given for the claim are:—

1.—In May 1896 the plaintiff was engaged by the defendants, and took charge of the import department of the firm on the understanding that he should receive one-fourth of the net profits made out of the business under his control, in addition to a fixed monthly salary.

2.—About July, 1896, the plaintiff was informed that the Japanese Government intended to entrust the purchase of opium for use in Formosa to a trustworthy foreign firm, and desiring to secure this business for the firm of the defendants, the plaintiff visited Tokyo and acquainted himself with the Japanese Government, then in office and other officials, and succeeded in securing the contract for supplying the Japanese Government with opium for its opium monopoly in Formosa.

3.—Prior to his departure for Tokyo the plaintiff had proposed to the defendants that in case he succeeded in securing the contract, one-fourth of the net profits made should be paid him as long as the contract was held by the firm. The defendants agreed to these conditions.

4.—In November, 1896, the plaintiff proceeded to Formosa and Hongkong in connection with the arrangements for the new contract, and returned to Kobe in March 1897, when he discovered that during his absence the defendants had infringed a trade-mark, his property. In consequence, the plaintiff left the defendants' firm in November 1897, and re-entered business on his own account.

5.—The defendants continued to hold the opium contract, making thereby a net profit of 12,450.20 yen every half year, and the share of the profits due to the plaintiff for the period from the establishment of the business to June 30th, 1899, amounted to the sum claimed. The plaintiff repeatedly applied to the defendants for the payment of his share of the profits, but the firm failed to satisfy him, on the ground that the business had proved a loss instead of a gain.

In conclusion, defendants, having secured the contract from the Japanese Government as a result of the labour of the plaintiff, and having agreed to pay to the plaintiff one-fourth of the net profits of this business, which agreement had failed to fulfill, the plaintiff had been obliged to bring the present action.

The case is down for hearing on the 28th inst. None of the three defendants in the action is at present in Japan.

A SKETCH OF THE PARSEES.

The Parsees are the descendants of the ancient Persians and the name has been derived from Parsa, a rich province of Persia, whence they emigrated. They are the followers of Zoroaster who flourished about 3,000 years before the Christian Era, and believe in one God. Their religion is based upon the simple but noble teachings of good thoughts, good words, and good deeds. They believe in a future and higher state of existence. Every true Zoroastrian is responsible to God for his deeds in this world. They abhor fasting and sacrifice, sincere repentance being in their belief the only atonement acceptable to the Almighty.

About the middle of the 7th century of the Christian Era, the ancient kingdom of Iran or Persia was overthrown by the Arabs, under Khalid bin Omeir, and the inhabitants converted to Mohammedanism at the point of the sword. A few brave and noble spirits still adhered to the ancient faith and migrated to the remote province of Khorasan in Eastern Persia and to Ormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, where for nearly a century they defied the persecution of their rulers. They had at last, however, to leave the country to escape the increasing and merciless intolerance of their tyrants.

In the early years of the 8th century a fleet of weather-beaten, rusty, and untidy dhows of a type peculiar to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean from time immemorial, anchored in the rostrated harbour of Sanjan, an unknown and unimportant sea-port town of Western Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency, then ruled by a Hindu Prince by name of Judoa Rana. These dhows contained the refugees of Khorasan and Ormuz, the ancestors of the present Parsees. Permission to land was granted by the Prince on condition of the strangers relinquishing their arms and weapons, excepting the best of cows and larger animals, and changing their national dress for that of the Hindus, to which many still adhere to-day.

The refugees accepted the conditions, landed, and spread themselves into the country; and amidst unsympathetic nations and uncongenial surroundings the Parsees had not the slightest scope for their genius and aptitude, and for the period of nearly ten centuries managed to eke out a humdrum existence under Hindu and Mohammedan rulers of the land.

The advent of the British East India Company in Western India, however, completely changed the aspect of affairs. The Parsees settled in and around Bombay where their skill and knowledge of shipbuilding stood them in very good stead. One of their headmen, Mr. Lucif Wadia, was commissioned by the Bombay Dockyard, and the dock built by Mr. Lucif, who was on its completion appointed the first master-builder. The dignity was enjoyed by him during his life and time and by his heirs for over half a century. In fact, the Parsees were the first to appreciate the benign rule of the English, whose first *dubashes*, first navy and army contractors, first railway contractors, and the pioneers of cotton mill industry in India were Parsees. They number about 90,000 scattered all over the globe.

Such is the brief history of a small and numerically insignificant remnant of a once powerful nation, which in remote ages successfully defied the mastery of Asia with the might and power of ancient Greece and Rome.

THE FUTURE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. P. T. M'Grath, writing in the *North American Review* for August on this subject, maintains that Marconi, judging from previous analogies of the Atlantic cable and the phonograph, will be able to make his invention invaluable for the purpose of commercial communication. At the same time he admits that there are certain mechanical difficulties the surmounting of which will involve considerable time and ingenuity. The Marconi electric plant at Poldhu is now developing a force equal to thirty-eight horse-power, and is capable of utilising the store of energy to the fullest advantage; but one disadvantage of this is that when once it is started the operators cannot approach within several feet of it without danger of injury. The weak point in the system appears to be the inability to provide properly tuned instruments, or absolute secrecy in the transmission of messages; but Marconi's chief practical difficulty in the transmission of messages lies in the fact that the Anglo-American Cable Company and the Western Union of Postal Telegraph Companies have practically a monopoly of the control of the American continent. If they combine, as they are more than likely to do, they will be able to prevent his obtaining any access to the United States. Marconi has no land connections on the American side, except a Canadian station at Cape Breton, and until he secures these his ocean signals will serve no commercial purpose. His avowed intention is to build a station in the Western hemisphere dependent upon the great submarine cables, which, if hostile to him, will erect a barrier which will necessitate his establishing land stations in every hamlet in the United States. Across the Atlantic Ocean are now fourteen submarine cables, with a total length of 4,400 miles; elsewhere there are 1,755 distinct cables, with a total mileage of 189,600 nautical miles. Of the total length of 189,600 miles of cables, all but 20,000 miles are owned and controlled by companies or corporations in which British investors hold stock to the amount of £20,000,000. The repair of these cables keeps constantly at work forty ocean-going steamships. In Europe there are 425,000 miles of telegraph lines carrying 1,885,876 miles of wire. In the United States there are 220,000 miles of line carrying 1,118,936 miles of wire. Against such a formidable combination of invested capital Mr. Marconi will have to seek out if he is to achieve success. Mr. M'Grath, therefore, thinks that the immediate utility of the wireless telegraph will be in sea-signalling. "It will undertake all the tasks now performed by the look-out, the fog-whistle, the light-house, and the danger-signals, and will accomplish them with far greater reliability than seems to be attainable at present."

But the above is a very optimistic view of the future of wireless telegraphy. Holders of shares in telegraph cable companies need not be in the least alarmed for their securities if all that Mr. Charles Bright says in the *Monthly Review* for September is true. Wireless telegraphy, says Mr. Bright, cannot at present be regarded as a serious competitor with cable telegraphy. Firstly, Mr. Bright does not believe in the alleged transmission of signals across the Atlantic. Mr. Marconi's best attainable speed in actual messages between Europe and America is not more than 100 words a minute, whereas with a cable the speed is only limited by the size of the conductor. Attempts to increase the speed of wireless telegraphy have only had the effect of rendering the apparatus more prone to atmospheric and other surrounding influences. Unless a reliable means is discovered of confining the paths of Hertzian waves, a definite limit must be put on the multiplicity of wireless stations in order to avoid a perfect babel. The superiority of the cable lies in the fact that it does thus confine the electrical impulse.

The real use of wireless telegraphy in its present stage will not be in trans-oceanic communication, but in communication between islands and the mainland, and as offshoots of feeders to a trunk line. It will also be useful for lightship communication with the shore, in short, in any case where more signalling rather than high-speed commercial messages is required. But it is certainly not at present in any sense a rival to the telegraph cable.

CAPTAIN PERCY SCOTT.

THE "TERRIBLE" AT HONGKONG.

A naval correspondent of the *London Daily Express* writes:—Considerable discussion has been caused in naval circles by the neglect of the Admiralty to reward Captain Percy Scott of the *Terrible* more substantially than by the grant of the Companion of the Bath. Lieutenant Ogilvie, with comparatively small services, was made Commander of the *Diana*, one of the crack cruisers of the Mediterranean Fleet. Two of the sub-lieutenants were promoted; but Captain Scott, I am informed, is to be given the command of a battleship in the Channel Squadron. The real truth of the matter is that Captain Percy Scott's energetic devotion to gunnery has made him unpopular in naval circles where the spit-and-polish school of thought still reigns supreme. During the late hot weather in China the *Terrible* although at that time the crack shooting ship of the squadron, was told off to distil water at Hongkong. This duty might have been performed equally well by a smaller vessel, and the assignment of H.M.S. *Terrible* for the purpose was the subject of comment wherever naval men were gathered together. Captain Scott was the only officer of the *Terrible* who was not generally known that the first half of the *Terrible's* log was privately printed of Hongkong (*Daily Press* Office). Mr. Crowe, the master-at-arms, is the writer. It is entitled *From Portsmouth to Peking via Ladang Smith*. I have reason to believe that the second half will shortly be published.

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KODAKS. FILMS.

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GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT SOLELY DEVOTED TO EXECUTING

WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES

FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY

ACHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902.

[208]

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS.

33, WINDHAM STREET.

CENTRAL AGENCY:—J. LANDHOOT, THE PHARMACY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE ONLY LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS IN HONGKONG UNDER ENGLISH

PROPRIETORSHIP AND EMPLOYING A TRAINED EUROPEAN LITHO

GRAPHIC PRINTER.

THE BEST WORK GUARANTEED. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

CALENDARS. CARDS. LABELS. MAPS. PLANS. [237]

WEIHAIWEI.

A general report by Mr. G. T. Hare, Acting

Assistant Commissioner, dated Weihaiwei,

April, 1902, was issued last month amongst the

miscellaneous series of Colonial Reports. In

the course of this Mr. Hare states:—

The territory leased comprises the island of

Liu Kung and all the islands in the bay of

Weihaiwei and a belt of land, 10 English miles

wide, along the entire coast line of the bay. It

is an easy place for shipping to make, and

steamers can load and discharge cargo here in

any wind. There is no other harbour in China

where battleships and ocean steamers can lie so

close to the shore. The leased territory was sur-

veyed in 1899 by a reconnaissance party of

Royal Engineers and mapped on a scale of

two inches to one mile. The total area was

fixed at about 285 square miles, including

the island of Liu Kung. The sphere of

influence comprising that part of the province

lying east of the meridian 121° 4', along the sea

shore, over which the British Government holds

certain military rights, was surveyed on a scale

of one and a half inches to a mile, and its area

fixed at about 1,595 square miles.

The leased territory consists of ranges of

rugged mountains and rocky hills up to 1,500

ft. high, dividing the plains up into valleys and

river beds.

The island of Liu Kung is barren and nearly

treeless. The hillsides on the mainland are

either barren rock or planted with dwarf pine

and scrub oak trees. The valleys are mostly

uncultivated country full of gullies and mountain

river beds; the streams are all torrential, and

choke up the valleys with sand and debris from

the hills. During three-quarters of the year

these river beds are dry. All the hills are

terrace for cultivation as far as possible. The

strata of the mountains are metamorphic,

consisting of beds of quartzite, gneiss, crystal-

line limestone out across by dykes of volcanic

rocks and granite. Gold is found in the territory

and has been worked by the Chinese, and silver,

tin, lead and iron are said to exist.

The population of the leased territory is about

330 villages, and the population is estimated to be 123,750.

There are four small markets where fairs

are held every five days. There is no local

industry, but a little rope-making, boat-building,

lime-making and stone-cutting is done. The

Chinese inhabitants are either fishermen or

farmers. The chief crops grown are maize,

millet, wheat, sweet potatoes, buck-wheat,

grapes, beans, and peanuts. The food of the

Chinese is coarse, fish, vegetables, or eggs.

Very little fruit is cultivated. The fruit of the

mulberry is grown to some extent for the main-

tenance of the silkworms. The raw silk produced is sold to

the Chinese silk shrews at Chefoo.

There is no export trade except in salt fish,

which is carried in Chinese junks to Southern

China. The import trade is not large, and is

also carried on in Chinese junks. It consists

of timber, firewood, and maize from Manchuria

and paper, crockery, sugar, and tobacco from

Shanghai.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermand. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Editor, P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON HOTEL.

By kind permission of Col. Frémong and Officers, the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following selection in the grounds of the KOWLOON HOTEL, from 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 23rd October:—
March "Dioneda" Else
Overture "Hungarian" Koler Bela
Selection "Mittels" Messinger
Song "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby" Clay
Selection "A Greek Slave" Jones
Valse "Gypsy's Valse" Crowe
Extra.
Dance Comique "Fanch & Judy" Boggetti
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [2817]

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

NOTICE.

THE OPENING

HANOI EXPOSITION

HAS BEEN

POSTPONED

UNTIL THE

16th NOVEMBER, 1902.

R. BEAU,

Acting Consul for France.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [2820]

TO LET.

KOWLOON—NEAR THE FERRY.

ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM from 1st November. No. 4, Garden Road.
Apply to—

P. L.

Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [2814]

MASONIC.

LODGE "EASTERN SCOTIA,"
No. 923 S.C.

THE INAUGURATION, CONSECRATION, AND ERECTION of the above-named LODGE will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 8 p.m., at Sir PAUL CHATER'S BUNGALOW, at Kowloon, kindly lent for the occasion by the Officers of the 33rd Burma Light Infantry. Visiting Brethren are most cordially invited to attend. Arrangements have been made for launches to return to Hongkong after the ceremony. W. M. EVERALL, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [2816]

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Tientsin, CHINKING and HANKOW.)

THE SHIP.

"LYEEMOON,"

Captain Th. Lohmann, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [2812]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain A. Fraser, will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light, and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A doctor is carried.

SHAW, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [2818]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR MARSEILLE, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS.

THE Danish Steamer

"PRINS VALDEMAR,"

Captain Berg, due here about the 7th November, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [2819]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PATROCLUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 23rd inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods unloaded after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 29th inst. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [11]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship

"GLENLOCKY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [2813]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY,

the 25th Oct. inst., at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Luddell Street,

A QUANTITY OF FWEEDS AND FLANNELS

(Cut into Suit Lengths),

CASHMERE and MERINO UNDERCLOTHING,

LYNEN and CREPE SHIRTS,

ENGLISH SHOES and SLIPPERS,

&c., &c.

On view from Friday, the 24th October.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. PLAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2801]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. B. WARFIELD, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,

the 28th October, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 3, Mountain View, The Peak,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRROR, DINING TABLE, MOROCCO COVERED CHAIRS, DINING WAGON,

STAIR OVERMANTELS, BLACKWOOD STAIRS and TEA POTS, GLASS CROCKERY and ELECTRIC WARE,

CUTLERY, CARPET, LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.

TEAK WARDROBES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, TOILET TABLES, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS, CARD TABLE, CHAIRS, OCCASIONAL TABLES.

Also

1 MILNER'S SAFE.

A Lot of PLANTS in POTS.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

On view from Monday, the 27th October. Catalogues will be issued.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [2809]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from THOS. H. REID, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY,

the 29th October, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., within his Residence, No. 3, KNOTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS, DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDS, HEADS with MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, AX INTERIOR CARPET, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, DINING SERVICE, PICTURES, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Also

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by Lane, Crawford & Co. (in good order and condition).

And

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PALMS and PLANTS in POTS and STANDS.

One COOKING STOVE, and UTENSILS.

One BLACKENED IRON and ONE HAMBURG PHOTOGRAPHY, &c., &c.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [2810]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the "STAR" FERRY CO., LD., to Sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract),

on WEDNESDAY,

the 5th NOVEMBER, 1902, at NOON, at the "STAR" FERRY COMPANY'S WHARF, Hongkong,

The Steam-launches

"EVENING STAR,"

and

"RISING STAR."

The "Evening Star" was built in 1889 and the "Rising Star" in 1891, both of Teak with Steel Frames, by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

In thorough repair.

The launches will be open for inspection at the Hongkong Ferry Wharf from MONDAY, the 28th inst., until date of sale.

TERMS—As usual.

For further Particulars, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1902. [2792]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

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PHOTOGRAPHY in all its branches, Groups and Interiors a Specialty. Large Selection of Views.

TOP STORIES, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1902. [118]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock Noon, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 23rd October.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd October, both days inclusive.

JAELENE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [2761]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to attend a PRIVATE MEETING, to be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 23rd October, 1902, at Noon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [2762]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company, No. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1902, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day (11th October, 1902):—

That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with THE BORNEO HARDWOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, of the one part, and that with a view thereto the Consulting Committee be authorised to confirm the Provisional Agreement dated the 8th day of August, 1902, entered into in London between this Company and THE BORNEO HARDWOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, of the other part, and submitted to this Meeting with such modifications and additions as the Consulting Committee may consider will best serve the interests of this Company and to carry the same into effect.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1902.

By Order of the Consulting Committee,
WILLIAM D. JUPP, Acting Manager.

2765]

WINCHESTER CARABINES.

12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.

Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, RINSTMANN & CO.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD. [2746]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS requesting Stable Accommodation in the Jockey Club Enclosure during the forthcoming Racing Season, are requested to apply to the Undersigned not later than SATURDAY next, the 25th inst. at

By Order,
A. S. ANTON, Clerk of Course.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1902. [2793]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
J. GRANT, Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1902. [2753]

VICTORIA PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the Victoria Priory will be held at the FREE MASONS' HALL, on MONDAY, the 27th OCTOBER, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2800]

GRACA & CO., Importers and Exporters of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS, 53, Peel Street, Hongkong, have just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Post Office a large variety of nice Pictorial Post Card Albums. Pictorial Post Cards—Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Chinese Costumes, Views, &c., &c., in Phototype and Coloured Cutotype. Assortment of Postage Stamp Albums, Lenses, Ranges, Tweezer and other Philatelic Goods. Prices to suit all Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign orders promptly attended to. Cash with order or 1st class reference.

2784]

TO LET.

ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong. Two or three Unfurnished Rooms in large well-built House.

Apply to—

X,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1902. [2815]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "MAGDALEN" TERRACE," MAGDALEN GAP.

Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [1977]

TO LET.

29, MOSQUE STREET, GROUND FLOOR.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1902. [2423]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

G. GIRAULT.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902.

TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWNS at WANCHAI with FIRE suitable for storage of Coal or any other Merchandise.

Apply to—

HASON LEE,
No. 255, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2867]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at PEAK, for Two Months, from 1st November.

Apply to—

Mr. SIMS,
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [2809]

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, the Peak; Vacant 1st November Next.

For terms and particulars, apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [2878]

TO BE LET.

GODOWN No. 1 (GROUND and TOP FLOORS), Praya East. Storing capacity about 3,500 tons.

Apply to—

MOK MAN CHEUNG,
Comptroller Dept.,
Butterfield & Swire.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1902. [2690]

TO LET.

NO. 33, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Double-frontage House.

Apply to—

AHMED RUMJAHN,
10, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1902. [2876]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 15, Morrison Hill Gap (opposite Monument at Race-course).

Apply to—

SANG KEE,
Comptroller Department,
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1902. [2886]

TO LET.

"WESTLEY" UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.

Apply to—

LAU CHU PAK,
Care of A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1902. [2764]

TO LET.

THE RETREAT, MOUNT KELLET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

No. 2, RIFON TERRACE.

GODOWNS at BOWINGTON (PRAYA EAST).

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1902. [71]

TO LET.

MEIRION No. 2, the Peak, 6 Rooms. House near the Flagstaff; from 15th October, 1902.

Apply to—

E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1902. [2879]

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st November next.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A. CHEE & CO., Established 1850.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Bestman's Kodak Film and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's
Road Central.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishman.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Frays Central, near Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlery,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & REIMUND.
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road, Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Bigger, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Blundell's
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
14, Queen's Road Central, Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have been instructed to
offer for sale privately, Sundry Lots of
Machinery, at the WANGKAI MACHINERY
GODOWNS and ENGINEERING ESTABLISH-
MENT, CROSS LANE, Hongkong,
Comprising:
STEAM LAUNDRY MACHINERY,
MARINE SCREW ENGINES, BOILER
TUBES, DRIVING ENGINES, LATHES,
WINDLASS, CRANES, WHEELS, FIRE
ENGINES, FIVE HOLLER STEAM
SEAMING MACHINES, DAY HAMMERS,
ONE MERRYWELL'S PATENT
STEAM FIRE ENGINE, DONKEY
PUMPS, HYDRAULIC BAILING PRESS,
8 HYDRAULIC JACKS (new) from 6 to 20
tons, PARKER'S PATENT VICES, ONE
STRONG SCREWING MACHINE, Four
NEW CAPSTANS, One set PLATE-BEND-
ING ROLLERS, &c. &c.

A Large Quantity of ANGLE IRON
ROUND AND SQUARE STEEL BARS of
Various Sizes, and Six Chests of BRASS
CONDENSER TUBES suitable for Con-
densing Boilers.
The Engineering and Moulding Shops are in
pro or working order and available as going
concern if required.
For further particulars, apply to
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Brokers and Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [1350]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have this day REMOVED our
Business to No. 2, ZETLAND
STREET.
HEUBMANN, HERBST & CO.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2387]

PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-
BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply
ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH
WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and
Boilers.
Call Plug W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager,
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1902. [165]

CHEONG SHING
GENERAL EXPORTERS

DEALERS IN:
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY
VASES, EMBROIDERY, AND
CHINESE CURIOS.
Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & Co.)
Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [135]

A NEW MAGAZINE
(to be published quarterly)
"THE EAST OF ASIA."
JUST ISSUED.

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest,
and a carefully illustrated and complete
People's Gazette, &c. of the Far East.
Price 3/6.
At Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1902. [71]

OREGON LUMBER

THE Undersigned, being closely connected
with the leading MILLERS at PORT-
LAND and PUGET SOUND, are always
prepared to book orders for any specification at
LOWEST RATES.
MEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [66]

INSURANCES

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security.....£25,710
Total Losses Paid.....£3,789,240

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [1427]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [1118]

ESTABLISHED 1836.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT
First Class Foreign and Chinese RISKS at
Current Rates.

TURNER & CO.,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2738]

WHAT YOU
WANT TO KNOW

about a life assur-
ance company is
just what you
would want to know
about a bank or any
other institution
in which you
thought of investing.
What is the company's earning
ability as shown by its past
history?

These two ques-
tions answered,
and the rest is of secondary
importance. Any
agent of the Equitable
will answer
these questions—
or any others—to
your satisfaction.

F. KIENE,
Hongkong Manager,
EQUITABLE LIFE,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1902. [2794]

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS EXCEED TEN MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS are prepared to ACCEPT
FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS against
FIRE, at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1902. [2576]

"L'URBAINE"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
(Established 1838.)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
GENERAL AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
at current rates.

P. LEMAIRE & CO.,
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [73]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [25]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [25]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT First
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May 1895. [27]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [128]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

HCTZ, S. JACOB & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [29]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1901,
£15,722,693.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....857,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS.....2,855,548 5 2

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [11796]

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF DRESDEN.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN AND
CHINESE RISKS.

HCTZ, S. JACOB & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

THE SACRED BRIDGE AT
NIKKO.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, 9th October.

After the Campanile at Venice, the Sacred
Bridge at Nikko! In other words, the Mi-hashi,
or Red Bridge, which used to form such a promi-
nent feature of the landscape once one had
passed the far-famed village of Nikko, is now
no more, having been swept away in the recent
typhoon. It was not an artistic marvel, this
bridge, much less a triumph of engineering
skill; but it was covered all over with red lac-
quer and consequently stood out in a striking
manner against the background of deep green
cryptomeria on the opposite bank of the Daiya.
That is solely why tourists admired it and
strolled out of their hotel after tea to have a
look at it. It was also down in the guide book
and had therefore to be "done" even in water-
proofs and with an umbrella or a jirikisha
hood overhead if necessary. It had a strange
history nevertheless, this Mi-hashi, a history
which carries us back to the time when Japan
produced as many Buddhist saints as she now
produces Agnostic barbers. Saint Shōdō
Shōnin is the holy hermit who is most closely
connected with Nikko and with the Red Bridge
thereof. He lived in the eighth century and
early devoted himself to the worship of the gods.
After a novitiate of five years, among Chinese
priests he returned to the mountain now called
Kobu-ga-hara, from the summit of which he
beheld, on the range to the north, four miracu-
lous clouds of different colours rising straight
up into the sky; and he at once started off to
reach them, carrying his holy books and images
in a bundle on his back.

Finding that a broad river barred his advance,
he fell on his knees and prayed, whereupon a
divine being of colossal size, dressed in blue and
black robes and with a string of skulls hung
round his neck, appeared to him and cried out
that he would help him to pass the stream as he
had once helped the Chinese pilgrim Hsüan
Chung across the River of Flowing Sand. He
thereupon flung across the river two green and
blue snakes which immediately formed them-
selves into a bridge over which Shōdō Shōnin
at once proceeded.

The bridge was made of wood covered with
red lacquer, as I have already observed,
and rested on stone piers, said to be of great
solidity. I am now speaking of course of the
Mi-hashi which was lately swept away and not
of Shōdō Shōnin's snake-bridge. Gates at
each end kept it constantly closed, for no one
was allowed to pass a pilgrim and, in former
times, the Shōgun; but about a year ago a
Russian Prince, the Colonel of a Cossack regi-
ment, who came over here on a visit from North
China, insisted, it is said, on crossing it, to the
great indignation of the people.

The Mi-hashi is said by Tokyo papers to
have been built as far back as 1638, although
the present structure was probably built
within the last decade; and tourists in the
holidays now say that it was shaky last time they
saw it. They did not mention the fact, however,
until after the bridge had been swept away.

It was 84 feet long and 18 feet wide, and was
last repaired in 1892. It has this advantage
over the Campanile at Venice, that its end was
glorious, for it went down in the midst of one of
the greatest storms that has visited Japan for
many years. Not to speak of the tidal wave
disaster at Odawara and of the havoc wrought
by the typhoon in Tokyo and Yokohama on the
day the Red Bridge was swept away, the waters
of the Daiya at Nikko rose 30 feet above their
ordinary level on the occasion, a height they
have not reached for the past 300 years. Small
wonder, then, that the Red Bridge was swept
away, especially when we consider the fact that
all the other bridges connecting the town with
Irimachi Demachi (the grounds of the sanctuary)
were also swept away, and that all communication
between the two places mentioned was for a
time cut off. The extraordinary rise of the
river was the result of a great landslide at
Chunzei Lake in the mountains above. An
enormous quantity of earth fell into the lake,
leaving behind it a gorge of over 100 feet in
length and of great depth, and forming in the
lake an island about sixty yards square. The
displaced water washed down the Daygawa,
with the result that about 120 people were killed
or drowned in the Asahi copper mine near
Nikko, the railway between Nikko and Hoso-
wa was swept out of existence, some 260 buildings,
including one hotel and three temples, de-
stroyed in Nikko itself and its vicinity, and
some 150 persons killed, besides those already
mentioned.

The local authorities at Nikko have already
decided to build a new Red Bridge at a cost of
25,000. They are probably unwilling that the
district shall lose any of its attractions for the
foreign tourist. In fact, the semi-official Japan
Times has clearly announced in the following
note that it has not lost in attractiveness:
"Contrary to our apprehension, Nikko has, it
is reported, been improved in its scenery by the
recent storm, as far as nature is concerned. The
rugged features of the Daiya River have be-
come more rugged and the forests of maples are
in burning scarlet earlier than in ordinary years.
The most wonderful aspects of nature can be
seen there at present."

This note is reinforced—or weakened, if you

will—by the following advertisement:

BEAUTY OF NIKKO
HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED AND
IMPROVED BY THE STORM.

THE MAPLES SEASON IS COME.

The storm has created a new picturesque
scenery of Nikko, monstrous rocks and fantastic
cliffs having made their appearance along the
Daiya River between Gamman and Dainichida.
The Sacred Bridge has been broken, but the
Shrines and Temples, the scenes of the Urani
Kivufuri, Kogon, Hsuan, and Hodo Falls,
and the Lakes of Chunzei and Yamoto, remain
as charming as heretofore.

The season of "Momijugari," that is, of view-
ing the crimson leaves of the Maples, has come.
The people of Nikko cordially invite the public
to enjoy the nature's fantastic essay at Nikko.

To show the Japanese capacity for rising to
the occasion even in a moment of almost natural
calamity, I also give this advertisement from
the Japan Mail:—

WONDERFUL PHOTO.
INTERESTING VIEWS
OF
DESTROYED BANKS
OF THE
DAIYA RIVER, THE GAMMAN, DAINICHI
TEMPLE, CHUNZENJI LAKE, URAMI WATER-
FALL, THE ROAD TO YUNOTO, AND THE
FAMOUS SACRED BRIDGE,
AFTER THE STORM.

Price Two Yen the Half-Dozen.
(Here comes the name of this enterprising
photographer.)

In this connection I may mention in con-
clusion a queer experience I had the other day
at Odawara while having some photographs of
the havoc caused by the tidal wave. The photo-
grapher charged a high price for his views,
but excused himself by saying that half the
money would go towards the public relief fund
that had been opened! Surely a strange way
of being charitable at the people's expense!

Refreshment and Agreeable.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOILET SOAP.

A pleasant Antiseptic Soap containing the
pure Carbolic Acid. Should be used regularly
to improve the skin and complexion and prevent
infection.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

[2301-2]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

IN CASES OF ABOUT
450 LBS. NET

TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMM & CO
Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1801]

JUST PUBLISHED—2nd (REVISED)
EDITION.

THE FRENCH IN TONKIN
AND SOUTH CHINA. By
ALFRED CONNINGHAM. Sixty Illustra-
tions and One Map. Price 8/-.

ON SALE AT LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

PRESS NOTES.

"This volume places before the English
reader the best description of the Southern
French colonies in the Far East that has yet
appeared."—"SHANGHAI MERCURY."
"Many of us in the Far East have read
books on Tonkin, ancient and modern, but a
knowledge of things as they are there to-day,
of what has been accomplished under M.
Doutre's administration is far from common."
"The author has written what he set
out to do, a very readable and accurate sketch
of the colony as it is at present."—"HONGKONG TIMES."

THE BOOK WILL BE FOUND TO BE A COMPLETE
GUIDE TO THE HANOI EXPOSITION.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [2776]

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF
PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES
IN
CHINA AND JAPAN
FOR 1902.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.
70 PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH AND
LETTERED, 8/-.

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Messrs. W. BAKER & Co., Hongkong and
Shanghai;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Foochow.
The "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, and
at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street
Hongkong, 26th November, 1901. [30]

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THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
All proofs are read and all work
superintended by Englishmen. Always
equal and generally superior to that
done anywhere else. Estimates given

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Kuchino, Saeko, Maidzuru Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

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Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo Ichihara, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Manaoara, Ootara,
Otsuji, Saashara, Taubakuro, Yoshimoto, Yoshio, Yunkidara, and other Coals.
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

J. & H. GWYNNE LD. HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, AND
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CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING MACHINERY IN THE WORLD.

FOR IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE,
RECLAMATION, DOCKS, &c. &c.

"INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL
PUMPING MACHINERY
(STATIONARY TYPE), LARGE OR
SMALL, MADE FOR SEWAGE OR
WATER WORKS, AND FOR MANU-
FACTORIES OF ALL KINDS.

SPECIAL PUMPING MACHINERY FOR
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[1159-1]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.
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for the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY from this date.

ALEC KIENE,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2685]

NOTICE.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE
of the above Company.
GEO. L. TOLLIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2802]

NOTICE.
I HAVE TO-day taken over Charge of the
Agency of Messrs. SMITH, BELL & CO.,
Manila, in this port, from Mr. B. W.
NUTTALL.

G. C. MOXON.
I HAVE TO-day handed over Charge of the
Agency of Messrs. SMITH, BELL & CO.,
Manila, in this port, to Mr. G. C. MOXON.
B. W. NUTTALL.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1902. [2807]

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[illegible]

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